

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Yayasan Tanah Air Beta
Project Title:	Strengthening Ridge-to-Reef Natural Resource Management in Seram-Buru Corridor
Grant Number:	66590
CEPF Region:	Wallacea
Strategic Direction:	3 Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors
Grant Amount:	\$151,200.00
Project Dates:	June 01, 2017 - September 30, 2019
Date of Report:	July 31, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Universitas Pattimura –Work together on marine resources assessment, forest resources management, ethnobotany, education and capacity building; LIPI - strong focus on marine and coastal research in Maluku; LPPM - Collaborating partner for activities in Buano. Expertise in sustainable landscapes and seascapes through traditional management; YASTRA - collaborating partner interested in improving local livelihoods, capacity building, and coastal communities in North Seram; James Cook Univ and Univ of British Columbia - Graduate students and Professors stayed with local partners in the landscape. The team with various expertise share knowledge to help with activities; Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Maluku and BKSDA - TAB collaborates with staff to strengthen conservation and environmental management policies in landscape/seascape; SEA Project US Aid program - Expertise in marine conservation; WWF Indonesia - Working with the SEA project to build marine ecological profile of Maluku; Coral Triangle Center - Working with the SEA project to build marine ecological profile of Maluku; Wallace - Bird watching tour guide association and help capacity building in ecotourism; Burung Indonesia - CEPF Grantee manager in Maluku. Supports collaboration and interaction between grantees

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project had a modest impact on awareness amongst decision makers and local leaders. We do not have evidence for significant measurable behavioral change. But we facilitate the growing of a strong network of institutions in Maluku (university, NGOs and government institutions). We have made them work together without constraint in producing draft of strategic plan for some KBA areas in Maluku. We certainly did not solve the problems enumerated in the CEPF “Ecosystem profile”.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)


Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Integration of zoned conservation areas into local government spatial policy. District planning agency (BAPPEDA) will incorporate zoned conservation areas into future land use plans.	Local government is on process to do strategic plan for the Buano island KBA. We are helping them with the RENSTRA in collaboration with LPPM and Unpatti.
2. Management strategies implemented for corridor trigger species (species of conservation concern) in collaboration with local NGOs, government agencies, community groups and private sector stakeholders (where applicable).	Not yet implemented, but we are helping local government with the making of this strategic plan and the idea of Konservasi Ecosystem Essential area.
3. Income opportunities for local communities linked to protection of species (ecotourism, protection, monitoring)	In Masihulan several villagers started to get some money from being guide - for birding or hiking, the women prepare meals and hosting guests in their house. This needs more marketing as tourists still does not know what is available to see and do in the region.
4. Long term adaptive management of habitats and populations of key species. Allowing future stakeholders to conduct accurate environmental impact assessments and design suitable interventions if populations decline.	We helped the drafting of Strategic Plan for the KEFF areas. This is still on the way with the Provincial Government to decide on the areas of KEE (in North Seram and Buano) both are important KBA areas.
5. Stable or Increased populations of key protected species and protection of their habitats	Not yet. We are at initial stage to get to know more about the species and its habitat when the project terminated.
6. Continued stakeholder collaboration through stakeholder engagement platform. This will ensure ongoing improvements in governance, indicators, community involvement and raise opportunities for future conservation strategies and improved local livelihoods.	This platform will continue. TAB will support this to continue and grow to a long term partnership with local institutions. We will have our next Landscape-Seascape workshop in December 2019 with people from other landscape around Indonesia and overseas.
7: Capacity of local NGOs and local government to implement conservation and development programs and take management decisions will be increased.	The capacity growing slowly, and TAB will continue supporting this partnership.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Activities that harm the biodiversity values (species and areas of conservation concern) of the Manusela landscape (Central Seram) and Buano seascape (West Seram) will be identified and interventions developed to lessen threats	We have done surveys on the Buano Monarch and have spatial data on where and which kind of possible habitat the bird could be found. But interruption of activities in January had stopped the continuity of survey on the ground. A study on the condition and challenges on the use of fire wood for kayu putih oil

<p>to them. 6. Local government (Bappeda, Pemda / Kecamatan and Kepala Desa staff), civil society and private sector stakeholders will be collaborating and working in partnership to disseminate innovative agroforestry, agricultural and fisheries systems that improve local livelihoods and maintain habitats of species of conservation concern.</p>	<p>distillation in protected forest areas in Buano is still on going. Identification of birds lists in several villages with ecotourism potential is available. We are making a short leaflet for the ecotourism group in North Seram for use of their ecotourism group.</p>
<p>2. 2 to 3 households in three villages in each of the Manusela landscape and Buano seascape will experiment with biodiversity friendly practices in areas identified as being of special conservation concern or which are the habitats of species of conservation concern.</p>	<p>We have worked with 2-3 households in each of these villages on the importance of biodiversity and awareness on different species of birds in these areas.</p>
<p>3. Conservation awareness among local communities (community administrators, school teachers and members of LSM active in the areas) in villages around Manusela and Buano will be increased and they will modify their behavior to maintain conservation values within the parts of the landscapes where they are active.</p>	<p>We have done several awareness activities with diversity of groups (women, men, youth, elders, in local schools, different villages etc). Youth group are more interested in ecotourism and other activities that could potentially give more income. Communities are a bit more aware that there is interests in their landscape-seascape from outsiders, as more foreigners / tourists are coming to the areas (even though the number is still small). We have been introducing North Seram and Buano as new birding destination in Australia.</p>
<p>4. 2 to 3 households in the three communities living in or near high conservation value areas will trial innovative land use practices (improved agroforestry systems and application of Sasi rules for marine areas) that favor the maintenance of biodiversity values and improve local livelihoods.</p>	<p>Not yet. We have started to get to know the village in higher mountain in Manusela. The area is very remote and needs several days to walk. We will continue working in this area and will have a PhD student based in the village in the mountains for a long term collaboration with local university Unpatti and LIPI.</p>
<p>5. Local government (Bappeda, Pemda / Kecamatan and Kepala Desa staff), civil society and private sector stakeholders will be collaborating and working in partnership to disseminate innovative agroforestry, agricultural and fisheries systems that improve local livelihoods and maintain habitats of species of conservation concern.</p>	<p>We had regular meetings and discussions with local government and civil society in the 2 landscape-seascape. A thorough study on which innovative and efficient systems in agroforestry, agriculture and fisheries system needed in these landscape-seascape is needed. We will collaborate with Unpatti and LIPI to look into this further.</p>

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives



Achieving fundamental changes in the livelihood systems of many thousands of rural people who live in and around the Seram KBAs is an objective that is far beyond the influence of CEPF or TAB. The most that one can achieve is increased awareness, some strengthened capacity and the nurturing of some local champions. and leaders The multi-stakeholder group that coalesced around UNPATTI and links with local NGOs and local government institutions may be the single greatest achievement.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The rigidity and bureaucratic processes of meeting CEPF demands were unhelpful. Miss understanding, lack of leadership and lack of attention to outcomes and impacts by all stakeholders had a negative impact. TAB feel the need to put our efforts on getting evidence by using scientific process, but did not get the support to do so.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Stakeholder Engagement	1.1	Complete list of stakeholders identifying prior engagement and partnerships. List of villages where we will be doing activities will be given.	Upon initial evaluation of the priority areas TAB decided to focus activities in five villages, two on Boano island and three in North Seram. The villages chosen were: North Boano, South Boano, Sawai, Masihuan and Melinani. Following the initial phase, TAB expanded engagement to the wider landscape, spending time in Osi (West Seram on the mainland coast near Boano island) and Huaulu (traditional community in Manusela National Park). Land-use mapping and observations also took place along the coast of West and North Seram to assess drivers of change and trends in the wider landscape. TAB continually expanded partners throughout the project – drawing attention to the project and highlighting social and environmental needs. The attachment 'deliverable 1.1' contains a list of partners TAB engaged with in 2017 and 2018. Stakeholders specific to each landscape (Buano and North Seram) were identified and assessed in relation to the project (listed in the attachment 'deliverable 1.1').
1	Stakeholder Engagement	1.2	Semi-annual reports on CEPF Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including reports on grievances, if any, and their resolution.	Reports are produced by TAB regularly and distributed to local partners and CEPF. TAB also translated some documents into Indonesian to distribute with local government so they can use for strengthening local policies. TAB is helping Provincial office (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) and BAPPEDA to produce their strategic plan for Seram, we have helped in the drafting of RENSTRA and now it's still under process. Our work has been slow since January 2019 as divergence of views between TAB and CEPF has led to the suspension of all field activities in early 2019. TAB will continue working in the Maluku Landscape-Seascape and support local institutions. We will organize international seminar on effectiveness of integrated landscape approach in December 2019.
2	Knowledge Inventory	2.2	Literature review- Collection of all published and	We maintained a collection of published and unpublished material throughout the project available to TAB staff. Material was made available to stakeholders as required. Bibliography is attached as 'Deliverable 2.2'. Summary of cultural values and attitudes towards nature:

			<p>unpublished accounts of the biodiversity values and livelihoods of people in the areas.</p> <p>Descriptions of cultural values of the populations and their attitudes to nature.</p>	<p>Traditional management exists in North Seram, labeled “Sasi Gereja” in Masihulan and “Kewang” in Sawai. Yet as society has become more modern and developed, adherence to traditional practices have faded. In Masihulan, attitudes towards nature are largely positive, due to engagement with KKI and support from the church. In Sawai and Olong, engagement and interest in nature is limited to a few groups that receive economic benefit. In Melinani, there is a strong interest maintaining natural surroundings to provide clean drinking water and benefits for agroforestry production.</p> <p>Communities in Buano recognize the natural values of the island, including its potential as a tourism site and benefits of marine conservation and watershed protection. However, most people perceive development needs to be greater than conservation and give little attention to the long term sustainability of the island. Traditional natural resource management exists in Buano, known as “kewang”.</p>
2	Knowledge Inventory	2.3	<p>Document repository.</p> <p>Synthesis documents on features of special conservation concern.</p>	<p>Lists of features of conservation concern and threats attached as ‘deliverable 2.3’. Our focus was gathering information and identifying priority areas and strategies for conservation. Our progress was limited as we were unable to continue our activities in 2019. However, this information is available to Government and non-Government partners for further use.</p>
3	Spatial mapping inventory	3.1	<p>Spatial database including habitat and population data on key wildlife species, forest cover, landscape topography, roads, settlements, existing protected areas, concessions, culturally significant</p>	<p>TAB hired a GIS specialist from Pattimura University to compile a spatial database for Boano and Seram. The GIS specialist collected the data but was unable to develop a database due to concerns over the sharing of information. However, the GIS specialist provided maps to Government departments and NGOs as required in the landscapes of focus. To build a spatial database for TAB use, we have collected publicly available information through online sources, ground-truthing and satellite data. We partnered with the Master of Geomatics at the Faculty of Forestry, University of British Columbia to analyse land cover trends. Summary of results attached as ‘deliverable 3.1’.</p>

			areas.	
4	Stakeholder analysis	4.1	Social Network Analysis Map showing key stakeholders, influence, power structures, opportunities for partnerships and collaboration.	The actor network maps are attached as 'deliverable 4.1'. Identifying key stakeholders and influential actors was fundamental to TAB activities. Special attention was given to this process in Buano due to the traditional governance structures. Network analysis guided our approach in each landscape, ensuring that respected existing governance structures and identified potential knowledge brokers. Detailed assessment of key actors in relation to the project is provided in the final report.
6	Building Consensus on Landscapes & Seascapes Scenarios	6.1	Vensim / Stella models of different trajectories of landscape change on our core landscapes (around Manusela NP and West Seram).	Upon meeting stakeholders and communities we determined that simulation modelling as a technique for discussing trajectories of change was not appropriate due to local ways of engagement and facilities available. We presented and described the use of models to stakeholders as a tool for discussing trade-offs. As an alternative, we assessed trajectories of change in group discussions. Summary is attached in 'deliverable 6.1'.
6	Building Consensus on Landscapes & Seascapes Scenarios	6.2	Report on training of local partners on the use of simulation models and landscape scenarios, including names, positions, organizational affiliation, and gender of trainees.	The report is attached as 'deliverable 6.2'. The landscape scenario activities were an extremely useful tool in gaining understanding of local values and vision for the future. It created a space for TAB to build trust with communities and discuss issues related to natural resource management and livelihoods. Information gathered during the scenarios informed subsequent stages of our activities, detailed in the final report.
7	Biodiversity Data Compilation	7.1	Compilation of existing data on critical conservation areas,	TAB has accumulated significant information on critical areas but this has not yet been synthesized into a single document. Preliminary information has been shared with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Ambon to support the preparation of documents to justify

			supplemented by TAB staff and partners.	designation of the critical areas as Ekosistem Essentiel. Our intention to combine existing biodiversity data with spatial data could not be completed due to activities ceasing in 2019.
7	Biodiversity Data Compilation	7.2	Communication tools (short video) to be presented to local communities to raise awareness of conservation and species protection.	Video footage has been collected and will contribute to a short film to share with communities. The final footage will be collected in December 2019 and the video will be available in 2020.
8	Landscape Indicators & Sustainable Natural Resources Use & Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	8.2	Video [for stakeholder audience] communicating scenarios for landscape approach.	Short videos are used at each stakeholder meeting in Ambon to show images of the landscape and highlight conservation and tourism potential. Video footage has been collected and will contribute to a short film to share with stakeholders. The final footage will be collected in December 2019 and the video will be available in 2020.
9	Stakeholder Commitment Plan	9.1	Report documenting agreement of provincial government, BAPPEDA, kabupaten government, three villages, CSOs, and at least one private sector partner to follow sustainable land use plans.	TAB worked closely with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to designate both landscapes as an Ekosistem Essentiel. TAB is helping in facilitating discussion and making the proposal for the KEE area in 2 landscapes (Buano and North Seram). Draft Strategic Plan Renstra is also on the way and LPPM with help from TAB & Unpatti is putting up the plan together. TAB will help again at next stage.
9	Stakeholder Commitment Plan	9.2	Proposal to BAPPEDA to adapt conservation priorities within regional	The Ministry of Environment and Forestry are advancing on the process of designating KEE areas. They have used some inputs from TAB on their reports. Next stage is to complete documents on the sites for KEE – how big the area, who will be responsible in coordinating etc. And also whether the KEE need to include some highland villages

			spatial plans.	in Manusela. We are helping local institution to finalized their strategic plan (RENSTRA).
10	Exit Strategy	10.1	Report on public seminar in Ambon and the Kabupatens to sensitise decision makers to the results of the project and seek to obtain their support for long-term conservation; this will include agendas of meetings and names and genders of participants.	TAB held public seminars in Ambon bi-annually to share results of the project with decision-makers. Participant and partners lists attached. Meetings in 2019 (between February to July) were not possible due to the ceasing of activities. TAB will continue to engage with decision-makers in Ambon and Kabupatens to strengthen commitment to sustainability in the two landscapes.
11	Organizational strengthening of Yayasan Tanah Air Beta	11.1	Completed baseline and final CEPF civil society tracking tool.	CEPF Civil society tracking tool completed.
10	Exit Strategy	10.2	A comprehensive report bringing together the knowledge acquired during the project will be prepared with detailed identification of areas needing special attention for biodiversity	Final report attached.

			conservation. This will include lessons learned and challenges from the Se	
5	Participatory techniques to understand local livelihoods	5.1	Compilation of information on local community livelihoods, SWOT (strength, weaknesses, threats, opportunities), PRA, historical timeline, visualizing landscape scenarios, theory of change and other information on the landscape and seascape from Central an	Participatory activities were completed successfully in both landscapes to gather information on local communities. Activities included: SWOT, historical timeline, commodity and resource dotmocracy and landscape scenarios. Descriptions of each activity is available in the final report. Results of the activities are described in deliverables 2.1, 6.1 and 6.2.
2	Knowledge Inventory	2.1	Diagnostic profile. List of income generating activities, exploration of potential for increase income. Inventory of activities that may be harmful to biodiversity values and exploration of	Details of diagnostic profile are provided in the attachment 'deliverable 2.1'. For two landscapes (North Seram and Pulau Boano), we have comprehensively documented income generating activities, potential for increased income activities that may be harmful to biodiversity values, options to reduce impact, and potential of traditional management.

			options to reduce these negative impacts. Traditional knowledge,	
8	Landscape Indicators & Sustainable Natural Resources Use & Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	8.1	Use Sustainable Livelihoods Framework as indicator assessment. Identify set of landscape indicators on conservation, production, livelihoods, institutions and process management to measure change in the landscape. Document importance of agricultural system	The village profiles prepared during the first phase of the project included sets of indicators inspired by the sustainable livelihoods framework. See attached 'deliverable 8.1'. In July 2018 TAB met BAPPEDA in Maluku to discuss the value of indicators derived from the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. It was decided that the Sustainable Development Goals offered a more useful way of measuring change as it was already embedded in the Indonesian Government. We discussed with regional government departments on strengthening the capacity for meeting SDGs and barriers. Indicators exist but TAB did not reach the stage of using these to monitor change in landscapes. One of our volunteer worked on a paper on this to be published.


Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

We introduce many stakeholders in Molucca to the use of various landscape practice techniques and integrated landscape-seascape approaches - these included visualization, actors network analysis, theory of change methodologies and a range of participatory methods. These tools are described in detail in a number of TAB publications.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- 
- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

We describe these in detail in our final report. The main constraints were the weakness of local CEPF grant recipients who had little subject area competence (especially in biodiversity conservation) and the administrative rigidity of CEPF itself. Our frustration with the inability of CEPF accounts systems and staff to deal with the management of accounts with fluctuating exchange rates was a major contributor to the early termination of the project. CEPF unilaterally place the project on hold at a critical time and disrupted the plans that we have established with our local stakeholders and partners.

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

TAB will maintain its engagement in Seram and will continue to collaborate with local partners, notably University of Pattimura. We will also maintain our very valuable and successful collaboration with Burung Indonesia who we consider the lead international NGO operating in conservation in Indonesia

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

We terminated our engagement with the CEPF before the end of the project due to our failure to reach agreement with the fund manager on numerous issues relating to the execution of the project. The main point of contention was the rigid fixation on process management and the failure to engage in any discussion on management for outcomes or impacts. We feel that CEPF mismanaged their relationship with TAB.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US\$)

Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

TAB contributed its own resources and much of our contribution was contributed pro-bono by our specialists. We also have fund from Indonesian Foundation and other organization.

CEPF grant was a minor contributor to our activities in all our landscapes.

We have the Canadian Research Council and the University of British Columbia supports our activities and research. Several of our younger contributors were supported by grants from the Australian government fund.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

**Intu Boedhihartono. Tanah Air Beta. Ting Ting Yeh, Banjar Bendul. Wongaya Gede. Tabanan. Bali.
phone: +62.81353222705 email: intu@tanahairbeta.org**